

LIBRARY

BOROUGH OF MANSFIELD



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

**HEALTH & HEALTH SERVICES
SANITARY CONDITIONS
. . AND HOUSING . .**

FOR THE

Year ended 31st December, 1951

BY

J. S. DRUMMOND

M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

BOROUGH OF MANSFIELD



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH & HEALTH SERVICES
SANITARY CONDITIONS
. . . AND HOUSING . . .

FOR THE

Year ended 31st December, 1951

BY

J. S. DRUMMOND

M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

W. H. LEE & SONS LTD.,
MANSFIELD,
1952



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29787117>

Health Committee

(AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1951)

Chairman :

ALDERMAN MRS. E. WAINWRIGHT, O.B.E., J.P.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(ALDERMAN G. ABBOTT, J.P.)

Aldermen :

C. H. LANGHAM

J. A. RHODES

Councillors :

A. H. BOSWORTH

MRS. A. MILFORD

MRS. D. FRITH

A. J. PYE

C. HARRISON

H. H. RYLEY

B. LAKE

H. W. SIMPSON

Staff Changes during 1951

Mr. Donald Goodhand, Pupil Sanitary Inspector returned to duty 17th September, 1951, after completion of his Military Service.

Miss M. Smith, Clerk, was married in July. Her appointment on the permanent staff of the department was terminated and she was re-engaged in a temporary capacity.

Public Health Staff

(AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1951)

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	J. S. DRUMMOND, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<i>Deputy Medical Officer</i>	MISS I. CALEY, M.A., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
<i>Public Analyst (Food & Drugs) (part time)</i> . . .	W. W. TAYLOR, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
<i>Chief Sanitary Inspector</i> . . .	H. N. EARDLEY, San. Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection, M.R.San.I.
<i>Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector</i>	G. SPENCER, San. Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection
<i>Additional Sanitary Inspectors</i>	K. G. ADAMS, San. Insp. Cert. R. E. BANKS, San. Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection J. A. YOUNG, San. Insp. Cert., Cert. in Meat Inspection
<i>Pupil Sanitary Inspectors</i>	D. FOGG D. GOODHAND
<i>Chief Clerk and Bacteriological Assistant</i>	E. V. HARDWICK
<i>Senior Clerk</i>	MRS. J. HALFNIGHT
<i>Clerk (Sanitation)</i>	MRS. M. PEET
<i>Clerk</i>	MISS N. GREEN
<i>Disinfector and Van Driver</i>	G. DAVIS
<i>Rat Catcher</i>	W. KELLY

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GILCROFT STREET,
MANSFIELD.

MADAM CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present the Annual Report on the Health and Health Services of the Borough for the year 1951. A perusal of the statistics shows that the health of the Borough was maintained at a satisfactory level.

There was a drop in the total number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year. The number being 448 compared with 670 in 1950. No disease in particular showed any increase in point of fact there was an overall decrease. The bulk of the notifications were accounted for by Measles, of which there were 312 cases, most of them occurring in the first quarter of the year and were the spread-over from an epidemic which began in the closing months of the preceding year. This disease which returns to us with unfailing regularity exacts a toll upon child health and leaves behind its quota of chronic sufferers from the after effects. Each year in the schools we see children with discharging eyes, impaired hearing or weakened lungs, whose disabilities can be traced back to an attack of measles. Although of recent years the disease has been mild in character, we never see now the "black measles" of former years, it should never be taken lightly and we should remember that it can kill and maim. Children should never be needlessly exposed to the risk of infection and the attendant dangers. Although there is no adequate prophylactic answer as yet to the disease a great deal can be done by prompt isolation of all children who have suspicious symptoms. It is in its early stages, before the rash appears, that measles is most infectious. Therefore every child who has what looks like a cold in the head should be isolated and given prompt medical attention.

Whooping Cough was only one third as prevalent as in the previous year. It may be that our immunisation campaign against this disease is bearing fruit. When I have compared the prevalence of Whooping Cough in this town with the figures from similar towns where immunisation against whooping cough is not practiced I have noticed that we appear to have less cases per year of this disease than they do. This cannot be just mere chance or good fortune. It can only be rightly ascribed to the efficacy of the prophylactic

measures adopted. If more and more children were immunised against this disease I feel sure that the results would be even more striking.

For the fourth year in succession no case of Diphtheria occurred in the child population of the town. A modern example of the application of scientific methods of prevention. The conquest is not yet complete because cases do occur here and there throughout the country and it may yet strike at our non-immunised children. Although our figures show a small overall increase in the percentage of children immunised I feel that there are still too few children below school age who are adequately protected. This is the most susceptible age group and the commencement of immunisation should not be delayed beyond the ninth month. It should never be put off until the child is about to enter school. Therefore, again I ask all parents to seek protection for your child as early as possible. The procedure is free, simple and painless, and is available at all Child Welfare Clinics or from your own Medical Practitioner.

I have much pleasure in acknowledging the ready co-operation of the whole staff and in particular I wish to thank for their invaluable help Dr. I. Caley (Deputy Medical Officer of Health), Mr. H. N. Eardley (Chief Sanitary Inspector), and Mr. E. V. Hardwick, (Chief Clerk).

In conclusion, I wish to express every appreciation of the continued help and support which you have yourselves given throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. DRUMMOND,

Medical Officer of Health.

Statistical Summary

1.—General Statistics.

Area (in acres)	7,009
Number of inhabited houses (end of year 1951)	15,114
Rateable Value (31st March, 1952)	£332,489
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,307
Home population (estimated at middle of year)	50,960

2.—Vital Statistics.

The statistics below are given without comment. The significance of the figures is considered in the next section.

BIRTHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	387	373	760
Illegitimate	29	18	47
Totals	<u>416</u>	<u>391</u>	<u>807</u>

Birth-rate per 1,000 population 15.8.

SEX-RATIO AT BIRTH.

Legitimate	103 boys per 100 girls.
Illegitimate	161 boys per 100 girls.
Total	104 boys per 100 girls.

STILL-BIRTHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	6	11	17
Illegitimate	1	1	2
	<u>7</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>19</u>

Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births 23.0.

DEATHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Deaths	334	266	600

Death-rate 11.7 per 1,000 population.

INFANT DEATHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	16	7	23
Illegitimate	3	2	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	19	9	28
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Infantile Mortality Rate 34.7 per 1,000 live births.

Legitimate Infantile Mortality Rate 30.2 per 1,000 legitimate live births.

Illegitimate Infantile Mortality Rate 106.4 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
(a) From Puerperal Sepsis	0	0.00
(b) From other Maternal Causes	1	1.21

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN INFECTIONS.

(a) From Measles (all ages)	1
(b) From Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
(c) From Diphtheria (all ages)	0
(d) From Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1

COMBINED PRE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL INFANT DEATHS.

Legitimate rate ..	52.6 still-births and infant deaths per 1,000 total legitimate births.
Illegitimate rate ...	148.9 still-births and infant deaths per 1,000 total illegitimate births.
Total rate	58.2 still-births and infant deaths per 1,000 total births.

3.—Notes on Vital Statistics.

(a) Birth Rate and Death Rate.

The Birth-rate, 15.8 per 1,000 population, shows a decrease on the previous year.

The following table sets out at a glance the rate for the last ten years :—

Year	Birth-rate per 1,000 Population			
1942	17.6
1943	19.5
1944	21.5
1945	18.9
1946	19.2
1947	20.9
1948	17.6
1949	17.1
1950	16.3
1951	15.8

The **General Death Rate**, 11.7 per 1,000 population is slightly higher than last year.

The following table gives the rate for the last ten years :—

Year	Death-rate per 1,000 Population			
1942	11.0
1943	11.4
1944	11.0
1945	11.2
1946	11.0
1947	11.0
1948	9.2
1949	10.4
1950	11.2
1951	11.7

The **Natural Increase**, i.e., the increase of births over deaths, amounts to 207.

Year	Natural Increase			
1942	312
1943	372
1944	445
1945	355
1946	400
1947	499
1948	439
1949	341
1950	261
1951	207

The birth-rate and the death-rate for Mansfield both compare favourably with those of England and Wales as a whole :—

	Mansfield		England and Wales	
Birth-rate	15.8	....	15.5
Death-rate	11.7	....	12.5

(b) The **Maternal Death-rate**. One death was recorded during 1951, giving a maternal death-rate of 1.21 per 1,000 total births.

Year	Maternal Death-rate per 1,000 births			
	Mansfield		England and Wales	
1943	3.23	....	2.29
1944	2.89	....	1.93
1945	1.09	....	1.79
1946	0.00	....	1.43
1947	0.93	....	1.17
1948	0.00	....	1.02
1949	0.00	....	0.98
1950	0.00	....	0.86
1951	1.21	....	0.79

(c) **Stillbirths and Infant Deaths.**

The proportion of stillbirths is lower compared with the figures for 1950.

			Stillbirths per 1,000 total births	Stillbirths per 1,000 population
1942	....	....	45.6	0.84
1943	....	....	28.0	0.56
1944	....	....	28.8	0.64
1945	....	....	21.8	0.42
1946	....	....	24.7	0.48
1947	....	....	22.3	0.47
1948	....	....	29.8	0.54
1949	....	....	25.6	0.45
1950	....	....	24.5	0.41
1951	....	....	23.0	0.35

The **Infant Mortality Rate** 34.7 per 1,000 live births is the same as recorded in 1950.

Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births.

Year		Mansfield	126 Great Towns (over 50,000)	148 Smaller Towns (25,000-50,000)
1944	....	72.5	52	44
1945	....	53.7	54	43
1946	....	46.5	46	37
1947	....	45.6	47	36
1948	....	44.0	39	32
1949	....	27.4	37	30
1950	....	34.7	33	29
1951	....	34.7	33.9	27.6

The causes of these infant deaths are set out in Table IV.

(d) The **Combined Pre-Natal and Post-Natal Child Death-rate**, i.e., the rate obtained by correlating the number of still-births and infant deaths.

Year				Stillbirths and infant deaths per 1,000 live and stillbirths
1944	....	....	....	99.4
1945	....	....	....	74.5
1946	....	....	....	70.1
1947	....	....	....	66.8
1948	....	....	....	72.5
1949	....	....	....	52.3
1950	....	....	....	58.4
1951	....	....	....	58.2

If the infant deaths are sub-divided into those occurring under 28 days (which are chiefly due to pre-natal causes) and those over 28 days (due chiefly to post-natal causes) the following figures are obtained :—

Year	Still-births and deaths of infants under 28 days per 1,000 total births		Deaths of infants over 28 days per 1,000 total births
1944	62.7	36.7
1945	46.0	28.5
1946	52.6	17.5
1947	39.9	26.9
1948	46.9	25.6
1949	38.9	13.3
1950	49.1	9.3
1951	42.3	14.5

It will be noted that the proportion of still-births and deaths of infants under 28 days shows a gratifying decrease. The deaths of infants over 28 days has increased but is well below the figure for 1948 and approximately half the figure recorded in 1945.

(e) Illegitimate Children.

The proportion of illegitimate births expressed as a percentage of total births shows an increase of 0.1%.

Year	Illegitimate Birth-rate as percentage of total births				
1942	4.3
1943	5.9
1944	5.6
1945	7.3
1946	7.6
1947	4.9
1948	6.1
1949	6.4
1950	5.7
1951	5.8

The illegitimate still-birth rate, i.e., the number of illegitimate still-births per 1,000 illegitimate births, was 42.5

The illegitimate infant Mortality rate, i.e., the number of deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births was 106.4.

(f) Sex-Ratio at Birth.

Following up the statistics which were introduced in the Annual Report for 1945, it is found that the ratio for 1950 is satisfactory.

Year	No. of boys born per 100 girls.		
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
1945	100	91	99
1946	108	95	107
1947	106	121	106
1948	119	47	114
1949	103	107	103
1950	104	100	104
1951	103	161	104

Cancer Deaths

There were 85 deaths from this disease in 1951, compared with 96 in 1950, 85 in 1949, 63 in 1948, and 77 in 1947.

Arranged in decennial periods, these deaths occurred as below :

	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
Under 40 years	3	5	6	—	1
40 to 50 years	12	9	4	8	4
50 to 60 years	15	13	16	14	13
60 to 70 years	16	29	26	23	23
70 to 80 years	33	26	30	17	33
Over 80 years	6	14	3	1	3

Analysis of the site of the disease shows that the largest incidence occurred in the stomach, bowels, lungs and breast, causing 56.4% of the deaths from the disease.

AGES	MALES	FEMALES	Stomach	Bowels	Rectum	Liver	Kidney	Bladder	Lung	Breast	Pancreas	Uterus	Ovaries	Vulva	Prostate	Jaw	Throat	Glands Cervical	Generalised
30	1																	1	
31		1		1															
37	1																1		
40	1	1									1			1					
41	1		1																
44		1	1																
45	2				1				1										
46		1								1									
47		1								1									
48	1			1															
49	1	2					1		1			1							
51	1								1										
53		2							1	1									
54	1	2		2					1		1								
55	1		1																
56	2	2	1		1	1											1		
58	2	1	1						1	1									
59	1		1																
60		2										1	1						
61	1										1								
62	2	1	1						1	1									
63		1								1									
64	1					1													
65	2	1	1						1			1							
66	2				1													1	
67	1				1														
69	2		1												1				
70	3				1				1						1				
71	1	3	1			1				2									
72	1	2	1	1								1							
73	2				1				1										
74	2	1	2	1															
75	1	1	1							1									
76	2	1	1			1									1				
77	4			1	1			1							1				
78	3		1					1							1				
79	2	4	2	1						1					1				1
80	1	1														1	1		
81	1	1		1											1				
82		1		1															
83		1								1									
	50	35	18	10	7	4	1	2	9	11	3	4	1	1	7	1	3	1	2

The occupations of persons dying from Cancer are shown in the following table :—

MALES			FEMALES		
General labourer (retired)	....	5	Housewife	....	22
Coal Miner below (retired)	....	5	Widow	....	10
Colliery Surface Worker	....	4	Spinster, Head-		
Coal Mine Conveyor Erector	....	2	mistress	....	1
Colliery Engine Driver (below)	....	2	Spinster, typist		1
Railway Guard (retired)	....	2	Spinster, no		
Gardener Domestic (retired)		1	occupation	....	1
Gas Works Foreman (retired)	....	1			<hr/>
Hospital Porter (retired)	....	1			35
Hospital Maintenance Engineer (retired)		1			<hr/>
Hosiery Knitter (retired)	....	1			
Licensed Victualler	....	1			
Coal Miner Wireman (retired)	....	1			
Boot and Shoe-Maker (retired)	....	1			
Boot and Shoe repairer	....	1			
Private Enquiry Agent	....	1			
Motor Lorry Driver	....	1			
Parks Superintendent (retired)	....	1			
Chimney Sweep (retired)	....	1			
Iron Foundry Labourer (retired)	....	1			
Colliery Stoker	....	1			
Coal Miner, Coal Face	....	1			
Colliery Winder	....	1			
Hosiery Storekeeper	....	1			
Builders Scaffolder	....	1			
Coal Miner Packer	....	1			
Solicitor	....	1			
Motor Mechanic	....	1			
Builder (Master)	....	1			
Factory Night-watchman (retired)	....	1			
Baker Journeyman (retired)	....	1			
General Wholesale Merchant (retired)		1			
Fruit Merchants Warehouseman	....	1			
Carpenter (retired)	....	1			
Corporation labourer	....	1			
Occupation unknown	....	1			
		<hr/>			
		50			
		<hr/>			

Control of Infectious Diseases

DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLAXIS.

(1) Results of Immunisation.

The total number of children immunised during the year was 678, of whom 572 were under 5 years of age, and 106 were aged 5-14. The percentage of the child population protected at the end of the year was 79.8 compared with 78.8% in 1950.

The number of children already immunised who were given a "boosting" or reinforcing dose during the year was 712. This work was done principally by visits to the Infant Schools in the Borough.

Thanks are given to the Head Teachers and their staffs for their invaluable assistance.

(2) Policy and Propaganda.

Following the recommendations of the Ministry of Health attention has been directed during the year to the following points :

(a) "Eight months old is usually the best time to seek advice." This slogan has been adopted in national publicity material because it is realised that a child is definitely susceptible to diphtheria by 11 or 12 months of age, so that the aim should be to have the course of injections completed before then to ensure full protection.

(b) The advisability of giving a single reinforcing or "boosting" injection to those children who were immunised a number of years ago. It is particularly desirable that such an injection should be given to new school entrants, both because the protection given by the early injections tends to wane gradually and cannot be relied upon after about four years, and also because there is an increased risk of exposure to infection when the child begins to attend school.

WHOOPING COUGH PROPHYLAXIS.

The weekly clinic for inoculation against whooping cough started in November, 1946. This clinic has been carried on without interruption throughout 1951 during the year 296 children have been inoculated against this disease.

SMALL POX PROPHYLAXIS.

294 Primary and 79 Re-vaccinations were performed during 1951 chiefly amongst the child population of the Borough.

CONTROL OF INFESTATION.

(a) Scabies.

This condition had decreased very much during this year, and it has not been necessary to treat any cases at the Fever Hospital

(b) Vermin.

This does not present a great problem in Mansfield. Health Visitors keep a careful watch on children and where premises are affected fumigation is carried out.

EPIDEMICS.

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases received during the year was 448 compared with 670 in 1950.

Measles. 312 notifications were received during the year compared with 403 in 1950. Eight cases were admitted to hospital for treatment. No death occurred from this disease.

Year						Cases of Measles
1943	....	....	....	....	....	264
1944	....	....	....	....	....	88
1945	....	....	....	....	....	159
1946	....	....	....	....	....	43
1947	....	....	....	....	....	273
1948	....	....	....	....	....	444
1949	....	....	....	....	....	291
1950	....	....	....	....	....	403
1951	....	....	....	....	....	312

Whooping Cough. 42 notifications of this disease were received during the year. The number recorded in 1950 was 129. No death occurred.

Scarlet Fever. 59 cases of this disease were notified and 51 were admitted to the Fever Hospitals. No death was recorded.

For interest the number of notifications during the last ten years are given :—

1942	....	....	....	....	....	47
1943	....	....	....	....	....	177
1944	....	....	....	....	....	284
1945	....	....	....	....	....	259
1946	....	....	....	....	....	180
1947	....	....	....	....	....	131
1948	....	....	....	....	....	96
1949	....	....	....	....	....	207
1950	....	....	....	....	....	101
1951	....	....	....	....	....	59

Diphtheria. No case of this disease occurred in the Borough.

The following table shows the incidence since 1942 :—

1942	....	....	....	....	....	25
1943	....	....	....	....	....	29
1944	....	....	....	....	....	34
1945	....	....	....	....	....	10
1946	....	....	....	....	....	6
1947	....	....	....	....	....	2
1948	....	....	....	....	....	0
1949	....	....	....	....	....	1
1950	....	....	....	....	....	0
1951	....	....	....	....	....	0

Anterior Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis.

(Infantile Paralysis).

Sporadic cases of this disease occur from time to time and three cases of Anterior Poliomyelitis were notified.

All were paralysed and were admitted to the Forest Fever Hospital, and were seen there by an orthopaedic surgeon.

All made a satisfactory recovery.

The patients were isolated in separate cubicles in the Hospital for at least four weeks. When the infectious period was over, arrangements were made for their transfer to Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital, or for attendance at the Orthopaedic Out-Patient Clinic as required.

In spite of careful investigations the source of the infection was not found and the cases were in no way connected or related.

Food Poisoning. There were no outbreaks of food poisoning during the year under review.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948. Section 47.

No Statutory action under the above Act was necessary during the year.

Bacteriological Laboratory

The following table shows the number of specimens examined in the Laboratory of the Public Health Department :—

Mansfield Cases	Positive	Negative	Total
Diphtheria 	19	81	100
Vincent's Angina 	5	36	41
Thrush 	1	—	1
Tuberculosis (sputum) 	1	33	34
Ringworm.... 	—	1	1
Gonorrhoea 	—	4	4
Miscellaneous 	1	2	3
Totals 	<u>27</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>184</u>

Specimens from other Local Authorities were investigated as follows :—

	Positive	Negative	Total
Diphtheria 	7	34	41
Vincent's Angina 	3	8	11
Tuberculosis (sputum) 	—	8	8
Miscellaneous 	1	—	1
Totals 	<u>11</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>61</u>

The totals for the previous year are as follows :—

Mansfield specimens (1950)	216
Other Local Authority specimens (1950)	29

In addition to the above, a great many Chemical tests and investigations were carried out during the year.

Tuberculosis

Particulars of new cases and deaths from this disease in the Borough will be found below :—

Age Periods in years	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	—
15-25	5	9	—	1	—	2	—	1
25-35	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
35-45	2	2	—	1	2	—	—	—
45-55	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
55-65	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and over	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	14	16	4	4	8	3	—	1
Totals for previous year.	13	15	1	—	10	10	2	—

The occupations of persons dying from Tuberculosis are as follows :—

MALES					FEMALES				
Insurance Agent	....	....	....	1	Housewife	....		1	
Fireman	..	....	....	1	Widow	....	....	1	
Brewery Storekeeper	....	....	....	1	Spinster, Leather				
Engineering worker (retired)			...	1	Factory Worker			1	
Air Ministry Constable		....	....	1	Spinster, Grocer's				
Club Manager	....	....	....	1	Assistant	....		1	
Railway Vanman	....	..	...	1					
No occupation	....	....	....	1					4
				<hr/>					<hr/>
				8					
				<hr/>					<hr/>

75% of cases dying of Tuberculosis had previously been notified. The death rate from Tuberculosis per 1,000 population is 0.23.

Water Supplies in 1951

Fuller information is available in the Report of the Water Engineer, but the following summary is inserted here to comply with the Circular 170/147 of the Ministry of Health.

- (1) The water supply of the Borough is derived from two deep wells—Rainworth (depth 110 ft., boreholes 270 ft. below ground level), and Clipstone (depth 110 ft., boreholes 200 ft. below ground level.)
- (2) No extensions of water mains during 1951 except those to serve the new housing estate.
- (3) The water supply of the Borough has been satisfactory in quality.
- (4) The water supply of the Borough has been satisfactory in quantity.
- (5) Results of bacteriological examination. No samples of raw water were taken. Twelve samples of water after chlorination were taken, and were satisfactory.
- (6) Results of chemical analysis. Twelve samples were taken and were satisfactory. The water is not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.
- (7) Proportion of dwelling-houses and proportion of population supplied from public water mains :—
 - (a) The supply is direct to houses in respect of 99.57% of the population.
 - (b) 50 houses containing 0.33% of the population are supplied from the public mains by outside pipes.
 - (c) 9 houses containing 0.05% of the population, receive no supply from the public mains.

Housing Statistics for the year 1951

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1496
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	6286
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1935 and 1932....	12
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	12
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	12
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1496

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	1487
--	------

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 & 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	95
--	----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—	
(a) By Owners	90
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	6

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	121
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	121
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	14

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

4.—Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding.

It is not possible without a detailed survey of all houses in the Borough to give accurate figures indicating the extent of overcrowding. All complaints regarding alleged overcrowding are investigated and where overcrowding is confirmed a report of the circumstances is sent to the Housing Committee.

5.—Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) By Local Authority	254
(b) By Private Enterprise	33

General Provision of Health Services in Mansfield

The following are the main services provided for the Borough :

(a) Ambulance Facilities.

A free ambulance service is provided dealing with infectious and non-infectious cases. This is under the care of the Notts. County Council.

(b) Professional Nursing in the Home.

Generally this is carried out by the District Nursing Association, to whom an annual grant is made by the Corporation.

(c) Child Life Protection.

This is under the supervision of the Notts. County Council.

(d) Orthopaedic Treatment.

The scheme for the treatment of crippled children is now administered by the Notts. County Council.

(e) Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

Administered by the Notts. County Council.

(f) Institutional Midwifery.

Midwifery cases are admitted to the Victoria Hospital, Mansfield and District General Hospital, Peel Street Hospital for Women, Nottingham, and Kilton Hospital, Worksop.

(g) Care of Premature Babies.

Notts. County Council undertake the care of Premature Babies.

(h) Care of Illegitimate Children.

Administered by the Notts. County Council.

(i) Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

Ante-Natal clinics are held at St. John's Street and Gilcroft Street. A Doctor is in attendance at each clinic.

Child Welfare clinics are held at St. John's Street Centre, St. Barnabas' Church Schoolroom, Pleasley Hill, St. Lawrence's Church Hall, and at Brownlow Road Chapel. A Doctor is in attendance at each clinic.

Ultra-violet light clinics are held at St. John's Street Centre.

These clinics are under the control of the Notts. County Council.

(j) Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation.

Immunisation clinics are held at St. John's Street Centre on Wednesday mornings. Facilities for immunisation are also provided at St. John's Street on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons; at St. Lawrence's Church Hall on Tuesday afternoons; and at Brownlow Road Chapel on Thursday afternoons.

(k) Venereal Diseases.

The Venereal Disease treatment clinic is situated in West Hill Drive, attached to the Mansfield District General Hospital. Medical Officers Sessions are held as follows :—

MALES.	Tuesday	10 a.m. to 12 noon.
	Thursday	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
FEMALES.	Monday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Wednesday	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Intermediate sessions :—(Medical Officer not in attendance).

MALES	Daily	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
		6 p.m. to 8 p.m. (not Saturdays).
FEMALES	Daily	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
		6 p.m. to 8 p.m. (not Saturdays).

This service is under the control of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board.

(l) Tuberculosis.

This is under the control of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board and the Dispensary is situated in Hermitage Avenue. Clinics are held as follows :—

WOMEN AND	Monday	10 a.m. to 12 noon.
CHILDREN		2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
MEN	Thursday	10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Special clinics for Employed persons—Thursday evenings,
6 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

(m) Day Nurseries.

Two Day Nurseries, maintained by the Notts. County Council at Bull Farm and Ravensdale each with accommodation for 40 children.

(n) School Clinics.

Consultation clinics, minor ailment clinics, dental clinics, eye clinics, etc., are held at the School Clinic, Ratcliffe Gate. Minor ailment clinics are also held at Rainworth and Pleasley Schools. For fuller details reference should be made to the reports of the County School Medical Officer.

(o) Open-Air School.

Berry Hill Open-Air School has accommodation for 120 scholars. For further information reference should be made to the reports of the County School Medical Officer.

(p) Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers.

An annual subscription is made to the Mansfield and District Society for the help and protection of Girls, which is able to secure beds for approved cases.

(q) Mansfield and District General Hospital.

This hospital is under the control of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, and has a total of 179 beds allocated as follows :—

General Surgical ....	....	....	....	55
General Medical	....	....	....	48
Dermatological ....	....	....	....	5
Paediatrics	....	....	....	10
Fracture and Orthopaedic	....	....	....	61

A private Patients Unit is attached to the Hospital. This Unit contains 28 beds, 15 for medical or surgical cases, and 13 for maternity cases.

A Rehabilitation Centre is also attached to the hospital.

(r) Victoria Hospital.

Under the Sheffield Regional Board, this hospital has 316 beds, providing for 32 maternity cases and 236 for chronic and other sick.

(s) Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital.

This is a well built hospital of 340 beds, under the control of the Sheffield Regional Board.

(t) Ransom Sanatorium.

This hospital undertakes the treatment of tuberculosis under the control of the Sheffield Regional Board. There is accommodation for 176 patients.

(u) Forest Isolation Hospital.

With accommodation for 68 patients, this hospital is also under the control of the Sheffield Regional Board. It consists of a cubicle block, wards for scarlet fever and chronic sick, an old cubicle block, a small operating theatre, and a modern administrative block and nurses' home.

Factories Act 1937.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities....	36	38	3	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	220	383	61	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	257	421	64	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)....	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	4	4	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	53	43	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	7	8	—	—	—
Total	66	56	—	1	—

**PART VIII OF THE ACT.
OUTWORK.**

(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work.	Section 110.			Section 111.		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions.
Wearing apparel— Making, etc. Cleaning and washing	97	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report for the year 1951. The whole of the activities of the Sanitary Inspectors is set out in detailed and statistical form in the pages that follow, and this foreword is intended to focus your attention on those matters which are worthy of special comment.

During the year 1,277 complaints of nuisances or housing defects were received and dealt with, resulting in the service of 1,496 notices, an increase of 406 over 1950.

Due to the co-operation of the Housing Committee substantial progress was made in the rehousing of families living in houses included in pre-war clearance areas, but the difficulties attendant upon the maintenance and repair of the older type of house properties continues to be one of the major problems facing the Department. The chief of these difficulties is the ever increasing cost of housing repairs and it is clear that, unless these ageing properties are properly maintained, there will be a progressive deterioration of the housing standards in the older parts of the Borough. This in its turn will be the cause of a far greater number of houses to be dealt with by Slum Clearance when a return to such a procedure is permitted.

The inspection of food and the control of food premises involved a considerable amount of work during 1951. One of the most important services rendered by the Department in this connection is the inspection of all animals slaughtered for food at the Government-controlled slaughterhouses. A complete meat inspection service is two-fold in effect in-as-much as whilst safe-guarding the consumer by ensuring that no diseased meat is used for food, it protects the taxpayer by ensuring that the maximum amount of sound meat is saved. Whilst your officers continue to be responsible for the examination of animals slaughtered to serve the needs

of the adjacent Urban Districts as well as the Borough, the maintenance of an efficient standard of meat inspection will make heavy demands upon the staff and will necessitate the working of many hours of overtime, particularly during the peak-killing periods of late summer and early autumn.

A total of 37,301 animals were slaughtered and inspected during the year—an increase of 1,683 on 1950—and of these 441, or 1.2% were wholly condemned as being unfit for food ; altogether over 117 tons of meat and offals were rejected by the inspectors as being unfit, an increase of 6 tons when compared with 1950.

In the field of food hygiene the steady progress of previous years has been maintained, and thanks are due to the great majority of food traders for their ready and willing co-operation. All food premises were inspected during the year to ensure that the provisions of the Food & Drugs Act and Clean Food Byelaws made thereunder were properly observed. The Civic Exhibition held in July afforded a unique opportunity to demonstrate to the public the work of the Department in food hygiene and to emphasize to everyone the need for care and attention in the handling of food.

It is perhaps worthy to note that of a total of 241 samples of food and drugs submitted to the Public Analyst for examination 41, or 17%, were found to be adulterated or below standard. Of the samples which were adversely reported upon 37, or 90%, were milk samples, from which it can readily be seen that this important food is still the one most likely to prove unsatisfactory. Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of 11 samples of milk which were found to contain added water and fines amounting to £142 were imposed upon the guilty persons.

In conclusion, I wish to express thanks and appreciation to you yourselves for your continued support and help, to Dr. Drummond for his advice and co-operation, and to Mr. Spencer, for their able assistance.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

H. N. EARDLEY,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Sanitary Administration

Summary of Work Done during the Year 1951.

Details of Notices Served and Complied with :—

	Served	Complied with
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT NOTICES	1607	1527
HOUSING ACT NOTICES	369	385
DEFECTIVE HOUSES	1496	1487
Roofs	261	278
Walls	294	404
Floors	61	78
Ceilings	182	236
Windows	214	227
Fireplaces	247	282
Washing Coppers	39	51
Sinks renewed	11	11
Water supply	24	20
Rainwater Pipes	320	324
Paving	224	248
W.C.'s repaired	192	204
W.C.'s additional	8	3
Drains cleansed	239	241
Drains repaired	85	93
Other	214	250
Houses cleansed	12	12
Houses disinfested of vermin	14	12
Overcrowding abated	—	—
Nuisances from animals abated	34	16
Rats and Mice	10	10
Offensive accumulations removed	45	40
Dustbins provided	339	305
Smoke nuisances abated	11	10
Moveable dwellings removed	7	5
Miscellaneous	42	43

Food and Drugs Act Notices	....	....	....	139	226
Factory Act Notices	....	....	....	64	53
Shops Act Notices	....	....	....	5	14
Dairies	....	....	....	3	2

Summary of Notices served under Public Health and Housing Acts.

Number of informal notices served	....	....	1976
Number of informal notices complied with	....	....	1912
Number of Statutory Notices served	....	....	381
Number of Statutory Notices complied with :—			
(a) by Owners	....	....	305
(b) by Corporation in default of owners	....	....	67

Analysis of Statutory Notices served and complied with :—

	Served	Complied with	
		By Owners	By Corporation in default
Housing Act, 1936 :—			
Section 9 (Repairs)	95	90	6
Public Health Act, 1936 :—			
Section 39 (Eaves Gutters)	35	23	3
Section 24 (Drains)	7	3	4
Section 45 (W.C.'s)	32	25	1
Section 56 (Paving)	26	38	6
Section 75 (Dustbins)	159	90	47
Section 92A (Repairs)	21	32	—
Section 92B (Others)	1	—	—
Section 89 (W.C.'s)	1	—	—
Section 103 (Smoke abatement)	1	1	—
Shops Act, 1950 :—			
Section 38	3	1	—
Food & Drugs Act, 1938 :			
Section 13	2	—	—
Housing Act, 1936 :			
Section 6 (Byelaws as to houses let in lodgings)	3	3	—
Totals	386	306	67

Legal Proceedings. Appeal of owner against requirements of statutory notices.

Appeals by an owner against statutory notices for the provision of dustbins at three houses in the Eakring Road area were heard by the Borough Magistrates in August. The appellant's case was that, having regard to the greatly increased cost of repairs, and the fact that the houses were controlled by the Rent Acts, rents being paid on 1939 figures, it was unreasonable to expect the landlord to provide the bins. After a lengthy hearing the Magistrates dismissed the appeals.

Sanitary Inspectors' Visits during the Year.

GENERAL SANITATION.	No. of Visits
Water Supply	33
Drainage	563
Stables and Piggeries	100
Offensive Trades	11
Houses Let-in-Lodgings	9
Tents, Vans and Sheds	41
Factories	421
Workplaces	9
Outworkers	50
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	10
Refuse Collection	20
Rats and Mice	472
Smoke Observations	86
Schools	39
Shops	22
Pet Shops	6
Upholsterers	4
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	163

HOUSING.

Under Public Health Acts :—

No. of Houses inspected	1607
Re-visits paid to above houses	3907

Under Housing Acts :—

No. of Houses inspected	369
Re-visits paid to above houses	2379
Overcrowding :—	
No. of houses inspected	52
Re-visits paid to above houses	49
Verminous Premises	24
Re-visits paid to above houses	23
Miscellaneous housing visits	320

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Inquiries in case of infectious disease	50
Visits re Disinfection	3
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease visits	1

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

Visits to Slaughterhouses	1672
Visits to Stalls	210
Visits to Other Premises	70

Visits to :—

Butchers, Preparation Rooms and Shops	265
Fishmongers and Poulterers	15
Grocers	637
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	53
Cowsheds	—
Dairies	105
Retail Sellers of Special Designated Milks	27
Ice-Cream Premises	120
Restaurants, Hotels, Cafes and Canteen Kitchens	200
Street Vendors' and Hawkers' Carts	1
Bakehouses	101
Fried Fish Shops	220
Confectioners	32
Milk Bacteriological	460

Inspection and Supervision of Food

I. MEAT INSPECTION.

No. of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected.

Beasts	...	...	...	...	7517
Sheep	....	...	....	...	19300
Pigs	...	..	....	...	5462
Calves	....	...	...	....	5022
					<u>37301</u>

The following statement gives details of meat surrendered during the year. With the exception of small quantities of canned goods, the foods enumerated below were utilized by processing into animal feeding-stuffs or agricultural fertilizers. The work is carried out by waste product merchants who are under contract to the Ministry of Food :—

Carcases Condemned.

Number	Disease	Weight		
		Tons	cwts.	lbs.
130 Cows	Generalised Tuberculosis	...	30	4 0
21 Cows	Johnes Disease and Emaciation	....	4	4 109
2 Cows	Johnes Disease and Fevered	....	8	103
2 Cows	Sapraemia	....	7	94
2 Cows	Septic Mastitis	....	10	24
1 Cow	Fevered and Extensive Bruising	....	4	52
1 Cow	Fevered and Abscesses	....	3	44
1 Cow	Bilateral polio-nephritis	....	5	66
1 Cow	Dropsy and Emaciation	....	4	20
1 Cow	Moribund	....	4	26

1 Cow	....	Septic Pericarditis	....	....	5	30
1 Cow	....	Nephritis and Emaciation	....	....	4	16
14 Steers	....	Generalised Tuberculosis	....	....	4	0 86
21 Heifers	....	Generalised Tuberculosis	....	....	4	12 78
1 Heifer	....	Gangrenous Pneumonia	....	....	5	20
26 Calves	....	Congenital Tuberculosis	....	....	11	94
41 Calves	....	Pyaemia	....	....	16	107
11 Calves	....	Immature	....	....	3	82
7 Calves	....	Moribund	....	....	4	65
1 Calf	....	Septic Pericarditis	....	....	1	28
1 Calf	....	Enteritis	....	....		67
1 Calf	....	Jaundice	....	....		41
1 Calf	....	Purulent Pneumonia	....	....		60
27 Pigs	....	Generalised Tuberculosis	....	....	2	15 57
9 Pigs	....	Swine Erysipelas	....	....	7	107
7 Pigs	....	Enteritis	....	....	3	107
6 Pigs	....	Multiple Abscesses	....	....	4	18
5 Pigs	....	Fevered and Emaciation	....	....	1	97
5 Pigs	....	Fevered	....	....	5	1
5 Pigs	....	Fevered and Enteritis	....	....	2	29
4 Pigs	....	Swine Fever	....	....	2	72
4 Pigs	....	Moribund	....	....	3	104
4 Pigs	....	Emaciation and Dropsy	....	....	7	3
5 Pigs	....	Acute Fever and Dropsy	....	....	5	64
1 Pig	....	Acute Mastitis and Fevered	....	....	2	103
1 Pig	....	Septic Mastitis	....	....	2	96
1 Pig	....	Pyaemia	....	....		88
1 Pig	....	Injury and Extensive Bruising	....	....	1	26
1 Pig	....	Toxaemia	....	....		65
1 Pig	....	Extensive Bruising	....	....		30
1 Pig	....	Acute Peritonitis	....	....		90
1 Pig	....	Septic Pericarditis	....	....	4	102
2 Pigs	....	Gangrenous Pneumonia	....	....	1	94
1 Pig	....	Septic Arthritis	....	....	1	107
28 Sheep	....	Emaciation and Dropsy	....	....	7	64

10 Sheep	Moribund	6	45
6 Sheep	Gangrenous Pneumonia	3	5
6 Sheep	Fevered and Dropsy	2	99
2 Sheep	Septic Mastitis	1	58
2 Sheep	Septic Metritis	1	20
3 Sheep	Multiple Abscesses and Fevered	1	106
1 Sheep	Pyæmia		73
1 Sheep	Septic Pericarditis		59
		55	9 53

Parts of Carcases and Edible Organs.

		Weight Tons cwts. lbs.		
Disease				
54 Forequarters of Beef	Localised Tuberculosis	3	14	78
7 Forequarters of Beef	Bonetaint, Sour and Superficial Decomposition		9	89
9 Hindquarters of Beef	Bonetaint, Sour and Superficial Decomposition		12	52
1 Imported Hindquarter of Beef	Contaminated by Rats			45
3 Hindquarters of Beef	Localised Tuberculosis		3	3
Beef	Localised Tuberculosis and Bruising	2	11	59
Beef	Decomposition			35
Pork	Tuberculosis and Injury		1	107
Pork	Bruising and Injury		5	26
Pork	Abscesses and Bruising		6	73
Pork	Mastitis			95
Mutton	Abscesses and Bruising		1	110
854 Beasts' Heads	Tuberculosis and Actinomycosis	11	8	84

275 Pigs' Heads	Tuberculosis	....	....	....	2	10	80
Edible Offals	Various Diseases	....	....	....	39	0	61
					61	8	101

2. OTHER FOODS.

Article	Cause of Condemnation				Weight		
					Tons	cwts.	lbs.
Canned Goods	Unsound	....	....	8	6	28
Pickles and Sauce		Unsound	....	....			39
Jellies	Unsound	....	....		2	34
Cereals	Unsound	....	....			20
Cake	Unsound	....	....			43
Puddings	Unsound	....	....			25
Cake Mixture	Unsound	....	....			44
Biscuits	Unsound	....	....			36
Flour	Unsound	....	....			40
Bread	Burnt	....	....		4	56
Sausage Rusk	Unsound	....	....		1	28
Oatmeal	Unsound	....	....			7
Semolina	Unsound	....	....			7
Dessicated Coconut		Unsound	....	....			18
Marmite	Unsound	....	....			2
Orange Juice	Unsound	....	....			10
Dried Fruit	Unsound	....	....		2	11
Kippers	Unsound	....	....			28
Wet Fish	Unsound	....	....		5	99
Toffees and Chocolate		Unsound	....	....		1	77
Eggs	Unsound	....	....			49
Butter	Unsound	....	....			6
Margerine	Unsound	....	....			36
Cheese	Unsound	....	....			11
Synthetic Cream	Unsound	....	....		2	76
Pork Pies	Unsound	....	....			64
Haggis	Unsound	....	....			5

3. TABLE OF CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

1951	Cattle (excluding Cows).	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. Slaughtered	4562	2955	5022	19300	5462
No. Inspected	4562	2955	5022	19300	5462
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	34	63	60	65
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	1435	1165	9	542	406
Percentage affected with diseases other than T.B.	31.48	40.57	1.43	3.12	8.62
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses	35	130	26	—	27
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	534	1042	—	—	398
Percentage affected with T.B.	12.47	39.66	0.52	—	7.78

4. SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

During the year 241 samples were submitted for analysis by the Public Analyst. The following table shows the nature of the samples and the results of the Public Analyst's examination :—

Details of samples taken during the year :—

ARTICLE	Number Genuine			Number Adulterated or irregular		
	Form-al	In-formal	Total	Form-al	In-formal	Total
Milk	101	—	101	37	—	37
Butter	1	—	1	—	—	—
Margarine	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cream	—	2	2	—	—	—
Synthetic Cream	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ice-cream	5	4	9	—	—	—
Pork Sausage	6	—	6	1	—	1
Beef Sausage	6	—	6	1	—	1
Polony	1	—	1	—	—	—
Beef Suet	2	—	2	—	—	—
Meat Pies	1	—	1	—	—	—
Luncheon Roll	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bacon	1	—	1	—	—	—
Salmon Paste	2	—	2	—	—	—
Fish Cakes	2	—	2	—	—	—
Non-Brewed Condiment	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pure Malt Vinegar	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pickled Onions	—	1	1	—	—	—
Piccalilli	—	1	1	—	—	—
Table Jelly	3	—	3	—	—	—
Table Treacle	—	1	1	—	—	—
Blackcurrant Jam	1	—	1	—	—	—
Crude Sugar Cane Mollases	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Cheese	1	—	1	—	—	—
Strawberry Jam	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lemon Curd	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mincemeat	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cake & Pudding Mixture	—	1	1	—	—	—
Doughnuts	1	—	1	—	—	—
Baking Powder	1	—	1	—	—	—
Scotch Shortbread Mixture	—	1	1	—	—	—
Arrowroot Biscuits	1	—	1	—	—	—
Christmas Pudding	1	—	1	—	—	—
Beans in Tomato Sauce	—	1	1	—	—	—
Peeled Plum Tomatoes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Custard Powder	1	—	1	—	—	—
Skimmed Milk Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Calves Feet Jelly	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tomato Soup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fig Vita-Bran	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dried Bananas	—	1	1	—	—	—
Prunes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Currants	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tea	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tea Time Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sweetened Coffee & Chicory						
Essence	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lemonade Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Orange Ready to Drink	—	1	1	—	—	—
Orange Squash	1	—	1	—	—	—
Non-Alcoholic Ginger Wine	1	—	1	—	—	—

ARTICLE	Number Genuine			Number Adulterated or irregular		
	Form-al	In-formal	Total	Form-al	In-formal	Total
Lollie Syrup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tapioca Dessert	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pinhead Oatmeal	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sweets	5	1	6	—	—	—
Jelly Babies	1	—	1	—	—	—
White Fondant	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cooking Chocolate	1	—	1	—	—	—
Fruitarian Luncheon	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cherries in Syrup (Tinned) ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tinned Cherries	—	—	—	—	1	1
Potato Crisps	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sage	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tonic Food	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tincture of Iodine	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sulphur Ointment	—	1	1	—	—	—
Menthol & Winter Green Rub	—	1	1	—	—	—
Olive Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—
Saccharin Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—
Children's Tonic	—	1	1	—	—	—
Extract of Malt & Cod Liver Oil..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Saline Mixture	1	—	1	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil	1	—	1	—	—	—
Iodised Throat Tablets ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	162	38	200	39	2	41

ACTION TAKEN IN RESPECT OF ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

Serial No.	Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
32	Milk	Contained 20% added water Deficient in Milk fat 1%	These samples were taken from a consignment of 7 churns intercepted at the place of delivery. Legal proceedings instituted against consignors, a firm of farmers, who were fined £105 with £7 7s. 0d. costs. Consignors brought a cross-summons against an ex-employee who was fined £17 10s. 0d. with the alternative of one month's imprisonment.
33	Milk	Contained 25% added water	
34	Milk	Contained 19% added water	
35	Milk	Contained 19% added water	
36	Milk	Deficient in Milk fat 15% Contained 25% added water	
37	Milk	Deficient in Milk fat 21% Contained 21% added water	
38	Milk	Deficient in Milk fat 16% Contained 32% added water	
		Deficient in Milk fat 4%	
40	Milk	Deficient in Milk fat 2%	Warning letter to vendor
47	Milk	Deficient in Milk fat 20%	This was 1 of 4 samples taken on delivery from the total consignment of 36 gallons contained in 4 churns from one producer. The average fat content of the 4 samples was well above the legal standard and therefore it was not considered advisable to institute legal proceedings in respect of this particular sample. The fat deficiency was however brought to the notice of the producer.
72	T.T. Pasteur- ised Milk	Contained 7% added water Deficient in Milk fat 5%	
			This sample was a bottle purchased from a local dairy. The firm had not previously been guilty of any contravention of the Food & Drugs Act and consequently it was not considered advisable to institute proceedings; instead a warning letter was issued.

Serial No.	Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
115 O/D	Milk	Deficient in solids not fat	These samples were taken from a consignment of 4 churns intercepted at the place of delivery. The average fat content of the samples was above the legal standard. The freezing points of these 4 samples fell within the range for genuine, natural milk and indicated that the deficiencies were not caused by added water. The consignor was notified of the deficiencies.
116 O/D	Milk	Deficient in solids not fat Deficiency of Milk fat	
117 O/D	Milk	Deficient in solids not fat	
118 O/D	Milk	Deficient in solids not fat.	
119 O/D	Milk	Deficient in Milk fat 19%	These samples were taken from a consignment of 5 churns intercepted in course of delivery. The producer was interviewed at his farm but could not offer any explanation for the presence of the added water in the samples. A warning letter was sent to this producer and his future consignments were kept under observation. He has now ceased to produce milk.
120 O/D	Milk	Contained 7% added water Deficient in Milk fat 19%	
121 O/D	Milk	Contained 5% added water Deficient in Milk fat 29%	
122 O/D	Milk	Contained 4% added water Deficient in Milk fat 9%	
123 O/D	Milk	Contained 1% added water	
62	Tinned Cherries	Were considered to be unsuitable for human consumption (Imported from France)	Sale discontinued.
124	Beef Sausage	Deficient in Meat content to extent of 2.5%	Warning letter to vendor.

Serial No.	Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
148	Milk	Deficient in solids not fat	These are 10 of 12 samples taken from a consignment intercepted in course of delivery. The average fat content of the samples was well above the legal standard. The freezing points of these 10 samples fell within the range for genuine, natural milk and indicated that the deficiencies were not caused by added water. The consignor was notified of the deficiencies.
149	Milk	Deficient in solids not fat	
150	Milk	Deficient in solids not fat	
151	Milk	Deficient in solids not fat	
152	Milk	Deficient in solids not fat	
153	Milk	Deficient in solids not fat	
154	Milk	Deficient in solids not fat	
156	Milk	Deficient in solids not fat	
157	Milk	Deficient in solids not fat	
159	Milk	Deficient in solids not fat Deficient in Milk fat	
160	Milk	Contained 5% added water	This sample was taken from a consignment of 1 churn intercepted in course of delivery. Following the taking of the sample, the producer was visited at his farm when he stated that upon receipt of his third part of the sample, he had examined his milk cooler and had found a defect which would cause water to leak into the milk. As previous samples from this producer had always been satisfactory, a warning letter was issued instead of the institution of legal proceedings.
197	Milk	Contained 8% added water	
198	Milk	Contained 11% added water	
199	Milk	Deficient in Milk fat 5% Contained 14% added water Deficient in Milk fat 6%	

These samples were taken from a consignment of 3 churns which were intercepted at the place of delivery. Legal proceedings instituted against the consignors. Fined £15 with £3 3s. 0d. costs.

Serial No.	Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
216 O/D	Milk	Contained 11.5% added water	This sample was taken from a churn intercepted in course of delivery. Legal proceedings instituted against consignor. Fined £5 5s. 0d. with £1 1s. 0d costs.
234 O/D	Milk	Deficient in solids not fat	The freezing point of this sample fell within the range for genuine, natural milk and indicated that the deficiency was not caused by added water. The consignor was notified of the deficiency.
240 O/D	Milk	Deficient in solids not fat	These samples were taken from a consignment of 2 churns intercepted in course of delivery. Freezing points of these samples fell within the range for genuine, natural milk and indicated that the deficiencies in non-fatty solids were not due to added water. The consignor was notified of the deficiencies.
241 O/D	Milk	Deficient in solids not fat Deficient in Milk fat 29%	
209	Tinned Cherries	Were considered to be unsuitable for human consumption (Imported from Belgium)	This sample was taken as a result of a report from a grocer that customers had complained to her of the unpleasant taste of the cherries. Further sales of the tinned cherries were suspended pending the result of the Public Analyst's examination and when this became known, the grocer voluntarily surrendered, for confiscation, the remaining stock.
224	Pork Sausage	Deficient in meat content to extent of 1.5%	Warning letter sent to vendor.

5. GERBER TESTING OF MILK.

During the year 415 samples of milk were tested for chemical quality in your Department. This test provides a reliable means of detecting adulterated milk supplies and enables your Department to cover a much wider field of investigation than would be possible by employing the procedure of formal sampling.

6. MILK SUPPLY.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Number of Dairies on Register	6
Number of Distributors of Milk on Register	18

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations, 1949.

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

(a) Number of Licences issued :—

Pasteuriser's Licences (Short-Time High Temperature)	2
Steriliser's Licences	1
" Tuberculin Tested " Milk Dealer's (Bottling) Licences	2
" Pasteurised " Milk Dealer's Licences	55
" Sterilised " Milk Dealer's Licences	88
" Accredited " Milk Dealer's Licences	1

(b) Samples of Milk submitted to prescribed Tests.

During the year 460 samples, as compared with 485 in 1950, were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham. Full details of the results of the examination of these samples, appear in the following tables :—

Designation	No. of samples taken	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test		Turbidity Test	
		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail
Pasteurised Tuberculin Tested	152	151	1	151	1	—	—
Pasteurised	145	145	—	145	—	—	—
Sterilised	63	—	—	—	—	63	—
Totals	360	296	1	296	1	63	—

Designation	No. of samples taken	Methylene Blue Test	
		Pass	Fail
Tuberculin Tested	80	76	4
Accredited	20	19	1
Totals	100	95	5

The following table shows the average percentage of fat and solids not fat in milk samples analysed by the Public Analyst each month during the year 1951. The presumptive standard for milk under the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939, is Fat 3.0 per cent. and Solids not Fat 8.5 per cent.

Month	Average Percentage of fat	Average Percentage of Solids not fat
January	3.73	8.88
February	3.38	7.65
March	3.38	8.79
April	3.59	8.81
May	3.63	8.86
June	3.06	8.49
July	3.62	8.90
August	3.54	8.29
September	3.97	8.88
October	3.64	8.62
November	4.00	8.72
December	3.44	8.52
Average	3.49	8.619

7. ICE CREAM.

Bacteriological examination of samples.

During the year 76 samples of ice-cream were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham, where they were submitted to the form of methylene blue test suggested by the Ministry of Health. The table below gives the results of these tests.

GRADE	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue	Number of Samples
1	4½ hours or more	55
2	2½ to 4 hours	18
3	½ to 2 hours	2
4	0 hours	1
Total		76

N.B.—The Ministry of Health suggest that owing to numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice cream, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results of any given sample. Judgement should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that over a six-monthly period, 50 per cent. of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80 per cent. into Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20 per cent. into Grade 3, and none into Grade 4.

8. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

In November, proceedings were instituted against a stall holder, who was charged with selling and exposing for sale, on Mansfield Market Place, rabbits which were unfit for food. The defendant pleaded guilty to both charges and was fined a total of £10.

In addition proceedings were instituted against three producers of milk in respect of adulterated samples, and details of these cases are given on pages 45-48.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.
DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE.

The destruction of rats and mice has continued throughout the year. The Council operate a free service and employ a full-time rat-catcher who has pursued his work with great enthusiasm and ability. Owners and occupiers of infested premises have co-operated throughout the year, resulting in a high percentage of premises completely eliminated of infestation.

Various methods of rat destruction were used but poisoning after pre-baiting as advocated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was the method most generally used.

The following summary indicates the extent of the work done :

No. of complaints received	...	...	281
Corporation premises treated	...	...	31
Domestic premises treated	...	...	239
Business premises treated....	...	...	312
Other premises (Allotments etc.)	...	...	24

Rats—

Visits for Pre-baiting	...	...	854
Pre-baits laid	...	...	1928
Poison baits laid and taken	...	...	743
Rat bodies found after poison baiting	...	...	203
Rats killed by dogs and ferrets	...	...	275
Sewer manholes pre-baited	...	...	197
Sewer manholes poison baited	...	...	133
Estimated total of rats destroyed on domestic and business premises	...	...	1759
Estimated total of rats destroyed in sewers	...	...	700
Estimated total of rats destroyed	...	...	2459

Mice—

Visits for pre-baiting	...	...	542
Pre-baits laid	...	...	1954
Poison baits laid and taken	...	...	617

TABLE 1.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1951 and previous years.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Net Deaths belonging to the District.				
		corrected number	Net	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1000 Net Births	
1942	47,410	1044	837	17.6	852	17.9	525	11.0	40	47.7
1943	46,210	1049	902	19.5	841	18.2	530	11.4	50	55.4
1944	46,780	1200	1006	21.5	854	18.2	561	11.0	73	72.5
1945	47,030	148	893	18.1	809	17.2	538	11.2	48	53.7
1946	49,150	1336	94	19.2	866	17.6	545	11.0	44	46.5
1947	50,330	1436	1053	20.9	839	16.6	554	11.0	48	45.6
1948	51,020	1311	909	17.6	710	13.9	470	9.2	40	44.0
1949	51,180	1258	875	17.1	817	15.9	534	10.4	24	27.4
1950	50,960	1239	834	16.3	814	15.9	573	11.2	29	34.7
1951	50,960	1270	807	15.8	956	18.7	600	11.7	28	34.7

TABLe II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year, 1951.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified													Total cases notified in each locality.				Deaths.	Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At Ages - Years.																		
	At all Ages.	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over	North Ward including Pleasley Hill	Pleasley Hill alone.	South Ward	East Ward		
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	14	17	...	51
Scarlet Fever	59	...	6	4	1	6	32	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	2	...	1
Erysipelas	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
Dysentery	9	3	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	2	3	...	...
Pneumonia	8	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	1	2	3	...	...	18	2	9	15	...	...
Whooping-cough	42	4	1	7	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	28	70	88	...	8
Measles	312	10	27	34	50	46	140	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neonatorum	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Totals	448	19	37	46	59	58	192	8	5	13	5	2	4	208	31	101	139	...	79

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

							All Ages.	
CAUSES OF DEATH							Males	Females
All Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	334	266
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	..	..	8	4
2	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
3	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
4	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
6	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
8	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	..	..	12	6
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	..	..	..	8	1
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	..	..	—	11
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	..	..	—	4
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	..	..	30	13
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
16	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	..	..	38	34
18	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	..	..	39	25
19	Hyper-tension with heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	5	4
20	Other heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	43	50
21	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	..	..	9	15
22	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	10	3
23	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	14	10
24	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	33	14
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	..	..	..	..	..	5	—
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	10	3
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	..	..	6	5
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	..	4	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
31	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	..	4	3
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	..	35	42
33	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	..	7	3
34	All other accidents..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
35	Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	5	2
36	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	..	—	—

TABLE IV.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1951.

Net Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under One month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	Certified	Uncertified	11	1	2	2	16	3	2	4	3	28
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
2 Whooping-cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3 Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4 Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5 Influenza	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6 Cerebro-spinal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7 Tuberculous Meningitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8 Tuberculosis, Intestinal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9 Other Tuberculous Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10 Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1
11 Rickets	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
12 Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
13 Convulsions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
14 Bronchitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15 Pneumonia (all forms)	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	1	1	2	1	7
16 Other Respiratory Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
17 Gastritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
18 Diarrhoea	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19 Hernia, (Intestinal Obstruction)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20 Malformation	....	....	2	1	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	4
21 Debility, Sclerema	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1
22 Icterus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
23 Premature Birth	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
24 Injury at Birth	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
25 Disease of Umbilicus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
26 Atelectasis	....	....	5	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	5
27 Lack of care....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
28 Suffocation (in bed)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
29 Other Violence	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
30 Other Causes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2

VITAL STATISTICS

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1951. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns

	Mans-field	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County
<i>Births</i>		Rates	per 1,000	Home Population	
Live births	15.8	15.5	17.3	16.7	17.8
Still births....	0.37	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.37
<i>Deaths</i>					
All Causes....	11.7	12.5	13.4	12.5	13.1
Typhoid and paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping cough	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria....	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.23	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.38
Influenza	0.25	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.23
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia	0.47	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.61
<i>Notifications (Corrected)</i>					
Typhoid fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Paratyphoid fever	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
Meningococcal infection	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03
Scarlet fever	1.15	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.10
Whooping cough	0.82	3.87	3.62	4.00	3.11
Diphtheria....	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01
Erysipelas....	0.11	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.15
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Measles	6.12	14.07	13.93	14.82	14.64
Pneumonia	0.15	0.99	1.04	0.96	0.72
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)					
Paralytic	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Non-paralytic	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
Food poisoning	0.00	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.23
<i>Deaths</i>					
All causes under 1 year of age	34.7	Rates per 1,000 29.6(a)	Live Births 33.9	27.6	26.4
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.7
<i>Notifications (Corrected)</i>					
Puerperal fever and pyrexia	8.47	10.66	13.77	8.08	14.90

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales

Intermediate List No. and cause		Mans-field	Number of deaths	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still Births)	Rates per million women aged 15-44
A115	Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0	70	0.10	
A116	Abortion with toxæmia	0	3	0.00	0
	Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium	0	167	0.24	
A117	Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	0	91	0.13	
A118	Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	0	37	0.05	4
A119	Abortion with sepsis	0	66	0.09	7
A120	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium ..	1	125	0.18	

(a) Per 1,000 related live births.

